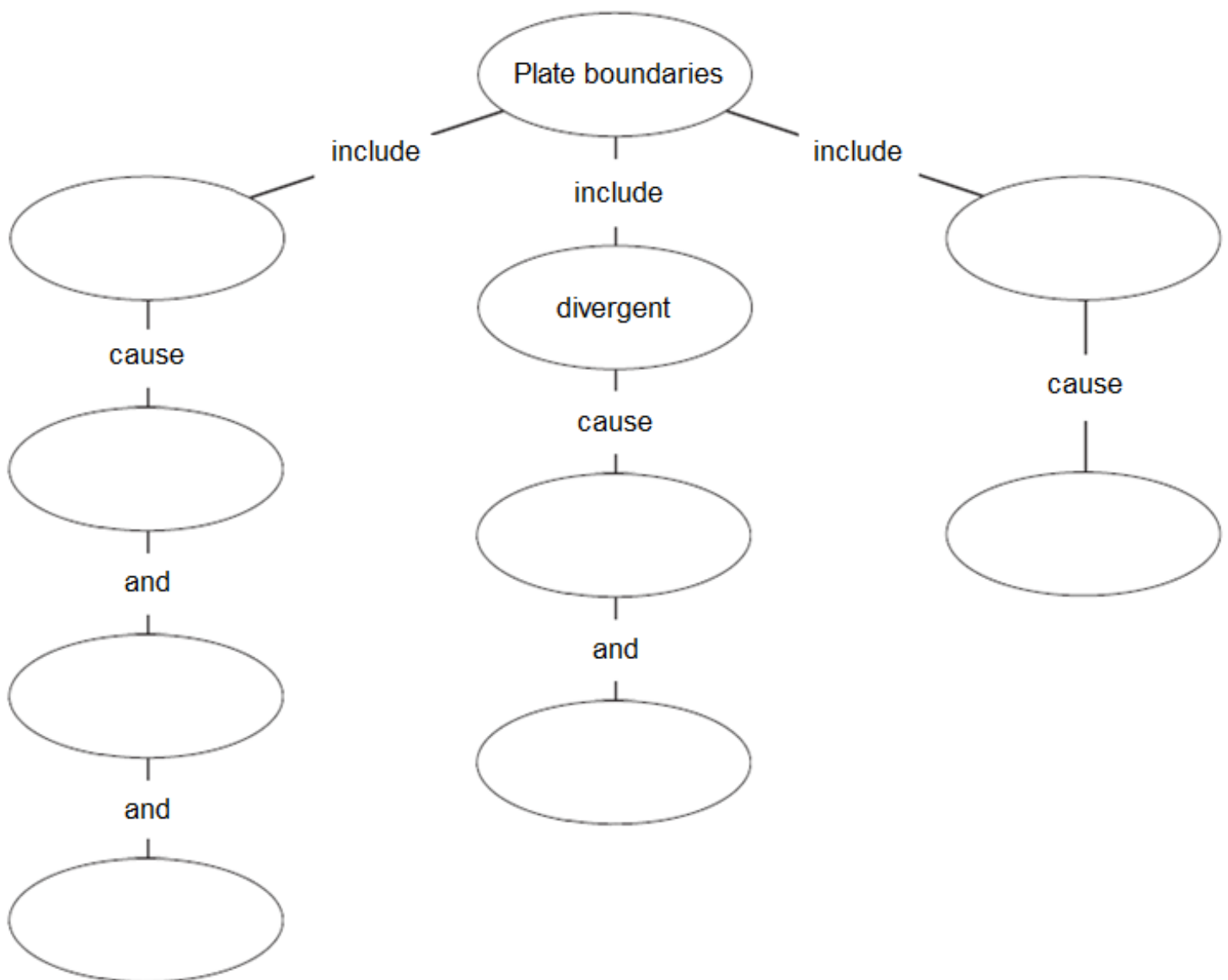


**End-of-Chapter Assessment**

## Plate Tectonics and Your Community: End-of-Chapter Assessment

**Directions Part A:** Complete the concept web using the terms in the list below.

**mid-ocean ridges****transform****trenches****mountains****convergent****volcanic arcs****earthquakes****rift valleys**

**Directions Part B:** Match each term in **Column A** with its definition or description in **Column B**. Write the letters of the correct answers in the spaces provided.

**Column A**

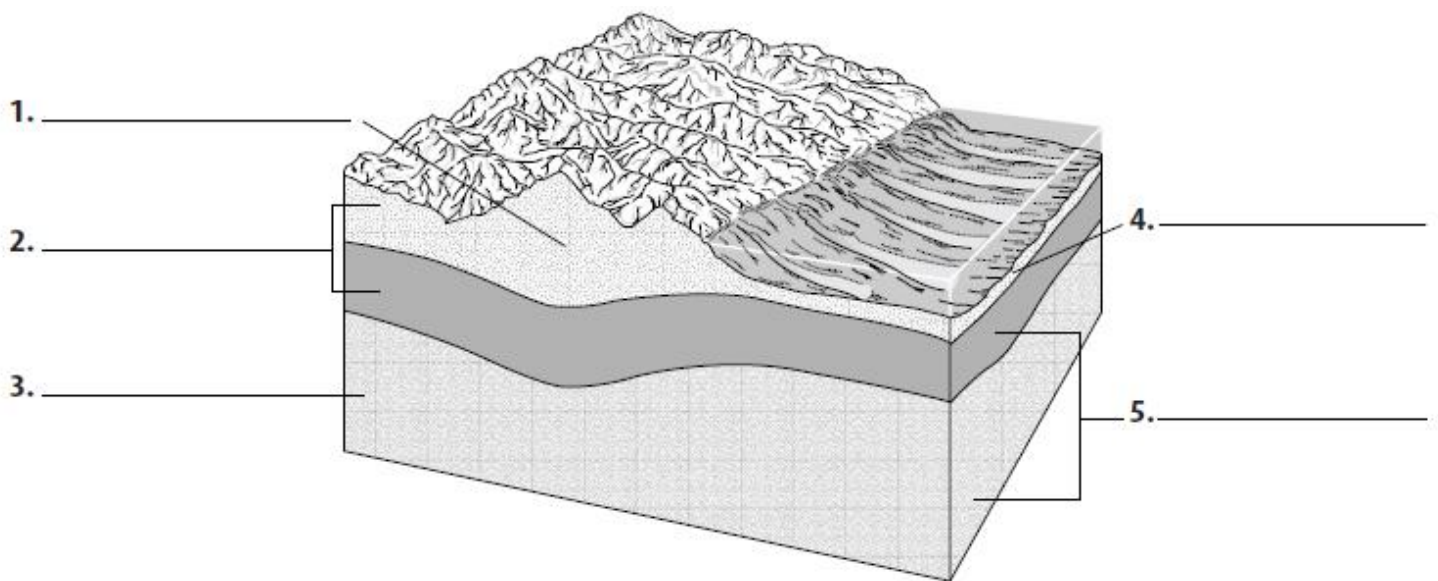
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The largest layer of Earth below the crust
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The theory that Earth's outer layer is broken into plates that move over the mantle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Layer of Earth that flows slowly like hot plastic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Fossils of this reptile were found in South America and Africa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A continuous underwater mountain range
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The cycle of magma heating and rising, then cooling and sinking
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Layer of Earth made of liquid iron and nickel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. System of satellites that locates points on Earth's surface
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Fossils of this plant were found in South America, Africa, India, Australia and Antarctica
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Layer of Earth made of solid iron and nickel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The two types are oceanic and continental
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The movement of one plate under another plate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Formed where a continental plate is being pulled apart
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Supports the theory of seafloor spreading
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A process that forms new ocean crust
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Tectonic plates are made of this layer of the Earth made of the crust and part of the upper mantle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The name of the supercontinent that began to break up 200 million years ago
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Supports the theory of continental drift
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. A valley on the ocean floor
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Mountains that are similar to mountains in Greenland and western Europe

**Column B**

- a. asthenosphere
- b. crust
- c. Great Rift Valley
- d. *Glossopteris*
- e. GPS
- f. glaciers on warm continents
- g. lithosphere
- h. outer core
- i. plate tectonics
- j. *Mesosaurus*
- k. inner core
- l. magnetic evidence
- m. mid-ocean ridge
- n. trench
- o. mantle
- p. convection currents
- q. Appalachians
- r. Pangaea
- s. subduction
- t. seafloor spreading

**Directions Part C:** Use the terms in the box below to label the Earth's layers. Not all terms will be used!

asthenosphere	core
ocean crust	lithosphere
continental crust	upper mantle



**Directions Part D:** Write the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each statement on the line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Himalayan Mountains formed at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ plate boundary.  
 a. divergent  
 b. continental/continental convergent  
 c. transform  
 d. ocean/ocean convergent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The San Andreas Fault is located at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ plate boundary.  
 a. divergent  
 b. continental/continental convergent  
 c. transform  
 d. ocean/ocean convergent

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Iceland can be found at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ plate boundary.
  - a. divergent
  - b. continental/continental convergent
  - c. transform
  - d. ocean/ocean convergent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Aleutian Trench was created at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ plate boundary.
  - a. divergent
  - b. continental/continental convergent
  - c. transform
  - d. ocean/ocean convergent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ plate boundary is where the Peru-Chile Trench was formed.
  - a. divergent
  - b. ocean/ocean convergent
  - c. transform
  - d. ocean/continental convergent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An example of a continental plate colliding with another continental plate is the \_\_\_\_\_ Plate and the \_\_\_\_\_ Plate.
 

a. Indian; Eurasian	c. South American; Nazca
b. North American; Pacific	d. North American; Eurasian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Plates are sliding past each other.
 

a. Indian; Eurasian	c. South American; Nazca
b. North American; Pacific	d. North American; Eurasian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ Plate is diverging from the \_\_\_\_\_ Plate.
 

a. Indian; Eurasian	c. South American; Nazca
b. North American; Pacific	d. North American; Eurasian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Where the \_\_\_\_\_ Plate meets the \_\_\_\_\_ Plate is an example of an ocean/continental convergent plate boundary.
 

a. Indian; Eurasian	c. South American; Nazca
b. North American; Pacific	d. North American; Eurasian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Two ocean plates that are colliding are the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Plates.
 

a. Indian; Eurasian	c. South American; Nazca
b. North American; Pacific	d. North American; Eurasian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The \_\_\_\_\_ formed as a result of an ocean/ocean plate collision.
 

a. Islands of Japan	c. Himalayas
b. East Pacific Rise	d. Peru-Chile Trench
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The \_\_\_\_\_ formed as a result of an ocean/continental plate collision.
 

a. Islands of Japan	c. Himalayas
b. East Pacific Rise	d. Peru-Chile Trench

**Directions Part E:** Answer the questions below using complete sentences.

1. Describe the age evidence of rocks that supports the theory of seafloor spreading.

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2. **Compare AND contrast** the ocean crust with the continental crust. \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Explain how convection currents in the mantle may be the cause of plate movement.

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4. How does GPS relate to the theory of plate tectonics? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Directions Part F:** Label the diagrams using the terms in the box below. Write the correct term(s) on the line below each diagram. Not all terms will be used!

mid-ocean ridge

GPS

Pangaea

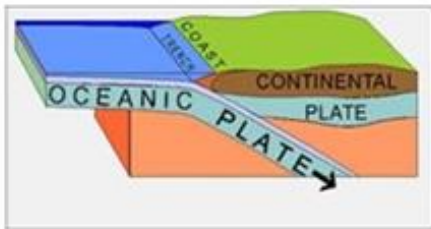
subduction

Rodinia

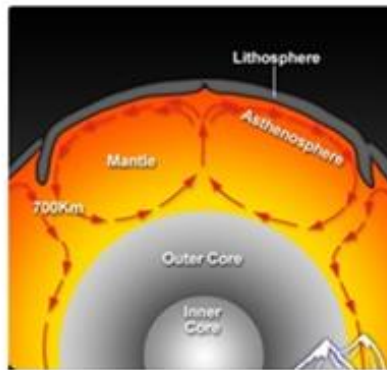
rift valley

convection current

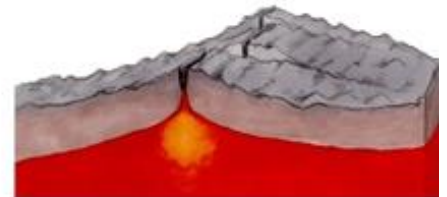
seafloor spreading



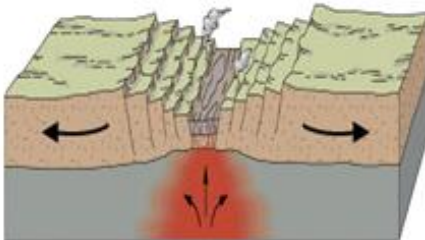
1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



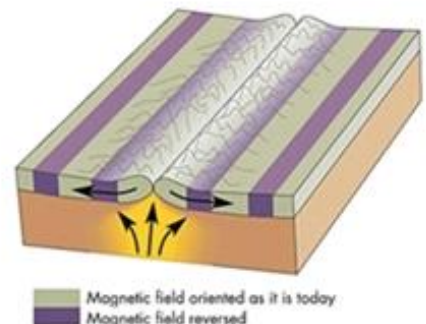
3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_